

No. 31,625

Yamani Says Price Will Hold

Kuwait Expects OPEC to Reduce Oil Production

GENEVA — The Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, said Monday that OPEC would keep its prices unchanged as indicated by the oil cartel would reduce its production.

"No price change," Sheikh Yamani said on emerging from a meeting of five senior ministers from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and ministers from Egypt and Mexico, who are not members of OPEC.

Kuwait's oil minister, Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, said that five ministers would recommend to a full OPEC conference, scheduled for Monday, that the organization's output ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day be cut to defend the reference price of \$29 a barrel.

And Khaled Hassan Maghauri, who resigned last week as Libya's oil minister but attended the meeting as a consultant to the Libyan delegation, said a consensus had emerged on the need to cut production while holding firm on prices.

Mr. Maghauri said the consensus included Egypt and Mexico, apparently suggesting that the two countries would not follow the lead of Britain and Norway, which are also not OPEC members, in cutting oil prices.

Sources at informal talks, called to prepare for the full OPEC ministerial session, said that the oil producers are considering a reduction in daily output of up to 3.5 million barrels.

Saudi Arabia would be prepared to cut output by 1.5 million barrels a day, the sources added. Saudi output is currently between 3.5 million and 4 million barrels a day.

The sources admitted agreement on such a large cut in output would be difficult. The incomes of poorer OPEC members, including some Gulf states, have been reduced drastically by the fall in world oil demand.

The emergency conference was called after one OPEC state, Nigeria, last week broke ranks with its 12 partners and reduced its price by up to \$2 a barrel following cuts by Norway and Britain for competing North Sea oils.

Concerned that last week's cuts could lead to a price collapse, Sheikh Yamani and ministers from Libya, Venezuela, Algeria and Kuwait held the informal talks with Mexico and Egypt.

Mr. Maghauri said the ministers would try to get Nigeria to return to the formal OPEC price, adding that the other OPEC states were in no mood to reduce prices as they did 18 months ago.

Nigeria's oil minister, Tam David-West, had been due to meet his OPEC colleagues in Geneva on Tuesday, but delegation sources said that now he was expected to attend just next Monday's meeting.



After the debate Mr. Reagan was greeted by his wife, Nancy, and Mr. Mondale by his wife, Joan, and daughter, Eleanor.

Challenger Fails to Land Knockout Punch

By David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — In the first 30 minutes of the second debate of the 1984 presidential campaign, Walter F. Mondale did everything he had hoped to do.

He portrayed himself as a tough, illusion-free leader who could repair the damage and "humiliation" the nation had suffered under a president who did not really know what was going on.

But 60 minutes later, even though President Ronald Reagan had been cut off in mid-sentence in his closing statement, rambling on about time capsules and California coastal roads and the wonderful young people he has met while campaigning this year, he was still on course to a second term.

The turnaround for Mr. Reagan in the debate, and perhaps in the campaign, came 30 minutes into Sunday night's encounter when Henry Trewhitt of The Baltimore Sun asked the president bluntly if, at his age, he might lack the strength and stamina to see the nation through a lengthy international crisis.

This was the question that had clouded Mr. Reagan's re-election prospects since his faltering performance in the two men's debate Oct. 7 in Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. Reagan did not flinch. Instead, he did what he has done so often at crucial moments of his political career. He delivered the perfect rejoinder.

Dismissing the notion that he could not stay in the White House situation room as long as he was needed, Mr. Reagan smiled and said: "I will not make age an issue. I will not exploit my opponent's youth and inexperience."

There was a huge laugh, in which Mr. Mondale joined. But it may well have been that the biggest barrier to Mr. Reagan's re-election was swept away in that moment.

Even though Mr. Mondale hammered again and again at Mr. Reagan's failure "to master what a president must," an obviously relieved Lee Atwater, deputy director of the Reagan-Bush campaign, said later that "the age issue has been settled once and for all."

"Mr. Reagan was better tonight" than he had been in Louisville, conceded Charles T. Manatt, the Democratic national chairman. "We expected him to be."

The television network commentators, who had pronounced Mr. Reagan a clear loser in

Louisville, hedged Sunday night, most of them seeing Mr. Mondale as a winner on points but not by a wide margin.

Coming into the debate trailing by 9 to 25 percentage points in polls, Mr. Mondale knew that he needed a clean knockout or a terribly shaky performance by Mr. Reagan to make this a race.

What he got instead were the following:

- A chance to strongly rebut the Republican campaign propaganda that he is squishy on defense and naive about the Communist threat.
- A chance to contrast his passion for human rights and arms control with the president's explanation, which Mr. Reagan later acknowledged was incorrect, of a handbook for Nicaraguan rebels that was sponsored by the Central Intelligence Agency.
- A chance to play the tough guy by saying that he would never give the Russians the space weapons technology that Mr. Reagan had implied he would tender to them as an inducement for mutual reduction of offensive weapons.

But the final 60 minutes of the debate, in which these points were developed, contained

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 5)

Reagan Fends Off Attacks By Mondale in 2d Debate, Saying, 'I Am in Charge'

By Lou Cannon
and Paul Taylor

Washington Post Service

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — President Ronald Reagan and Walter F. Mondale staked out sharply contrasting positions on foreign policy issues Sunday night in their second debate.

Throughout the 90-minute debate, Mr. Mondale repeatedly questioned Mr. Reagan's competence and leadership in dealing with foreign affairs.

He said that the president had insufficient knowledge about weapons systems, and he castigated Mr. Reagan for permitting publication of a CIA-sponsored manual that appeared to promote assassination and terrorist tactics in Nicaragua.

The president's called the manual "a book of lies." Mr. Mondale asserted that "he's called it because he's supposed to be in charge."

Mr. Reagan, braced for these charges, denied them all. He disputed Mr. Mondale's accusations on arms control, denied that his administration had condoned publication of the "controversial" sections of the pamphlet, defended his decisions in Lebanon and said, "I know it will come as a surprise to you, but I am in charge."

The surprise of the debate, which appeared to catch Mr. Mondale off guard, came when Mr. Reagan was asked whether he was too old to meet the demands of the presidency in a crisis, a question raised by Mr. Reagan's performance in the closing stages of their first debate.

Mr. Reagan, 73, said with a grin that he was not too old and did not plan to make an issue of age. Then he said, "I am not going to exploit my opponent's youth and inexperience, nor at all."

Mr. Mondale, 56, joined in the laughter. When the same question was put

to the Democratic nominee, he agreed that Mr. Reagan's age was not an issue. He said the issue instead was one of leadership. "A president has to lead his government or it won't be done," Mr. Mondale said.

Throughout the debate, Mr. Mondale argued that Mr. Reagan had escalated the "madness" of the arms race and had failed to negoti-

ate seriously with his Soviet counterparts. At the same time he appeared to bid for the support of defense-minded voters who might have responded to Mr. Reagan's charge that Mr. Mondale did not understand the Soviet threat.

Mr. Mondale said that it was Mr. Reagan who was gambling with national security with his proposal to share space defense technology with the Russians. He also criticized the administration's failure to carry out its threat to retaliate, Mr. Mondale said, "The terrorists have won each time."

Mr. Reagan reiterated his criticism of Mr. Mondale's defense record, saying that "he has a record of weakness" that is "second to none."

Mr. Reagan insisted that he had made peace a high priority and had submitted proposals to rid the world of nuclear weapons. He said the U.S. military buildup would, in a second term, persuade the Russians to negotiate seriously.

The two candidates talked emotionally of the merits of defensive space weapons systems. Mr. Reagan said it would be "better to destroy weapons than humans," and Mr. Mondale called the presi-

dent's idea of developing a defense system, demonstrating it to the Russians and sharing it with them a "dangerous" proposal.

Mr. Mondale said that the administration's lack of a clear mission in Lebanon, its failure to heed intelligence warnings of terrorist attacks and its unwillingness to retaliate had humiliated the United States in the Middle East.

Mr. Reagan responded that the multilateral peace mission, in which the United States participated, had been successful and that this was why the terrorists struck. He emphasized that "no one attacks such as the one that killed 251 servicemen on Oct. 23, 1983, were difficult to prevent."

At one point Mr. Reagan turned to Mr. Mondale and said quietly, "I'm tempted to ask what you would do."

Mr. Mondale said that the administration had eroded moral authority by ceding up to dictators throughout the world and by attempting to topple the Nicaraguan government through covert action.

Mr. Reagan defended his record, saying that in its own interests, the administration must deal with governments with imperfect human rights records.

"The invasion of Afghanistan did not take place on my watch, neither did Iran," Mr. Reagan said. "We have done our best to see human rights are extended."

The debate was held in the Music Hall in the Kansas City Municipal Auditorium. The questioners were George Anne Grey, a columnist for Universal Press Syndicate; Helen Thomas of The Baltimore Sun; Morton M. Kondracke of The New Republic; and Marvin Kalb of NBC News.

The first question dealt with Central America. Mr. Mondale covered several topics — from Central America to Lebanon to arms

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 1)

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Sandinists Predict More Hardships, Blame U.S. Economic 'Aggression'

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Nicaragua's economic troubles are continuing to mount, and government leaders are predicting that shortages and other hardships will continue for at least several more years.

The Sandinists say that the United States has played a major role in creating these difficulties by cutting off foreign aid, restricting purchases of Nicaraguan goods and opposing Nicaragua's loan applications at international lending agencies.

A senior Sandinist official estimated in an interview that hostility by the Reagan administration had cost Nicaragua about \$550 million since 1981.

But businessmen opposed to the government attribute the problems to Sandinist policies restricting the private sector. They say that because their profits are limited, they have little incentive to produce.

Diplomats in Managua said that other factors contributing to the

deepening recession were the high cost of the war effort and the shrinking number of countries that still send hard-currency aid to Nicaragua.

"We don't want to say that all our economic or social problems are caused by aggression," Carlos Nuñez, one of the nine Sandinist commanders who rule Nicaragua, said at a news conference Thursday. "But aggression has aggravated them."

The economic distress, which appears more acute than at any time since the 1979 revolution, is felt by a wide range of people.

Consumers complain about chronic shortages, especially of products made from imported materials, such as toothpaste, deodorant and toilet paper. Taxi drivers and truckers have difficulty finding spare parts, telephone service is deteriorating and medicine is in short supply.

More than half the trucks used to transport food in and out of rural Matagalpa province are off the

road for lack of tires, according to Edmundo Vado, chief of transportation for the regional government. In the rice-growing Matagalpa region, half the tractors are out of service because engine parts are unavailable.

The minister of internal commerce, Dionisio Marceno, recently urged Nicaraguans to adjust to the shortages, which he said would probably continue for five years.

"From a tractor to a soft drink," Mr. Marceno said, "we have to get used to using and drinking what is available."

The Reagan administration ended aid to Nicaragua in 1981 and at the same time refused to disburse a \$9.8-million food credit that was to be used to buy wheat. Later, the United States cut the amount of Nicaraguan sugar it bought at subsidized prices by 90 percent.

Yet substantial amounts of Nicaraguan produce are still imported freely into the United States. The entire Nicaraguan banana crop is sold in California. Nicaraguan cop-



Carlos Nuñez

Miners' Strike, IRA and the Pound: Is This the 'Crunch' for Thatcher?

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

LONDON — Britain is embattled, with problems pressing in on every side, to a degree unparalleled since Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher took power five years ago.

Not even during the war in the Falkland Islands in 1982 was there a mood of unease, even apprehension, like the one that seems to have spread over the country this month.

With the opening of a new session of Parliament two weeks away, Mrs. Thatcher is confronted with a violent, seemingly endless miners' strike; with a plunging stock market; with a currency that is worth less than ever before; with a bold new Irish terrorist threat symbolized by the bombing in Brighton that almost took the prime minister's life, and with an emerging national consensus that something must be done about unemployment.

The country is confronted, in addition, with an opposition so fragmented, and in the case of the principal opposition group, the Labor Party, so far out on the ideological margins, that alternative approaches to the problem are not being put forward forcefully and clearly to the public.

Mrs. Thatcher retains her immense majority in the House of Commons and no general election need be called for at least three years. Her party retains a one-point edge in the latest opinion poll, by no means a bad showing for the party in power at this stage in the political cycle in Britain, and she herself emerges from the poll as the most credible party leader.

But behind those signs of stability lurk the problems, and none of them appear to have easy solutions. A cabinet minister, known as a fierce Thatcher loyalist, said this weekend, "There is no doubt in my mind that we have reached the crunch — the crisis, if you will — in the life of this government."

It is the miners' strike, now almost eight months old, that is imposing the greatest stress on the prime minister and the country.

The violence continues, with clashes at one colliery or another almost every day. An attempt by the independent Arbitration, Conciliation and Advisory Service to effect a compromise collapsed, and no new initiatives are in sight.

There have kept working and have kept the big Trent River power stations supplied, but the miners will have no choice but to stay at home if the foremen and safety workers are not on hand to administer the pits. That would almost certainly lead to blackouts and power cuts during the winter.

Such prospects have caused deep distress in the City of London. Britain's Wall Street. On Wednesday, the stock market suffered the largest drop in its history. The malaise spread quickly to world currency markets, and the pound reached an all-time low against the dollar.

Into the melee on Thursday night stepped the chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, to make a second term, persuade the Russians to negotiate seriously.

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range of economic policy, and you know, arrogance is the one thing that no government can afford.

A more serious threat to the government's standing, perhaps, than the sterling crisis or other economic worries is unemployment.

For many years, as the jobless figures grew, approaching and then passing the records posted during the Great Depression, Mrs. Thatcher seemed to escape political blame. But in the last few weeks, newspapers, bishops, academics, businessmen and not a few Conservative backbenchers and ministers seem to have concluded that things cannot be allowed to continue any longer as they are.

Concern about the length of the dole queues, as the welfare rolls are called here, bubbled to the surface during the first three days of the Conservative Party conference in Brighton. It seemed likely to dominate the final session, when the party leader, in this case Mrs. Thatcher, always speaks. Many Tories hoped she would announce new initiatives or at least hint that she was working on something.

She did neither. She suggested that contrary to some people's interpretation of her ideology, she had already done a great deal for the jobless.

There was no criticism afterward, because the Irish Republican Army bomb had gone off 12 hours before, and the conference, like the country at large, temporarily forgot about unemployment in its admiration for Mrs. Thatcher's courage.

In the weeks ahead, however, what she called the "blight" of unemployment will continue to haunt her, as will the threat of further terrorist attacks on the top echelon of the government, something Britain has not had to live with before.

Bundestag Chief Denies He Was Paid by Flick

By Henry Tanner

International Herald Tribune

BONN — Rainer Barzel, the president of the Bundestag and a key figure in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's governing coalition, denied Monday accusations widely cited in the press that he had received 1.7 million Deutsche marks (\$522,000) from the Flick holding company, one of West Germany's biggest industrial concerns.

He declared that there was no connection between the salary he received as a consultant at the Frankfurt office of an attorney, Albert Paul, a personal friend, between 1973 and 1979 and similar sums paid by Flick to Mr. Paul's firm during the same period.

Mr. Barzel resigned as party leader of the Christian Democratic Union in 1973 but continued to receive a portion of his party salary.

Mr. Barzel made his statement to reporters at a meeting of the president of the governing Christian Democratic Union, some of whose members have been reported by West German newspapers as requesting Mr. Barzel's resignation.

Mr. Barzel is to be questioned Wednesday by a parliamentary commission of inquiry investigating alleged attempts by the Flick group to bribe politicians.

As an economics minister while he fights charges of having accepted bribes.

Mr. Barzel's decision to make a public statement surprised his party colleagues and was thought to reflect the growing pressure on him. Until Monday, he had taken the position that he would not speak publicly before being heard by the parliamentary commission.

The Barzel affair was first raised by the news weekly Der Spiegel, which reported the payments to Mr. Barzel by Mr. Paul's law firm and the payments by Flick to Mr. Paul.

The magazine hinted that the purpose of the payments by Flick was to induce Mr. Barzel to give up the position of Christian Democratic Union party chief in favor of Mr. Kohl, thus opening the way for Mr. Kohl to eventually try for the chancellorship. Mr. Kohl and Mr. Barzel have denied the allegation.

In its edition published Monday, Der Spiegel alleged a more direct connection between Mr. Kohl and the Flick concern in the 1970s when the conglomerate's companies sought vast tax exemptions on capital gains.

The magazine reported that Mr. Kohl's name repeatedly appeared on a list of "unofficial payments to the Christian Democratic Union" by Rudolph Diehl, who was Flick's chief accountant at the time.



Rainer Barzel, left, president of the Bundestag, talked with a Christian Democratic Union aide, Alfred Dregger, before a meeting Monday in Bonn of the party's governing board.

As quoted by the magazine, the entries on the purported lists did not say that the payments were made to Mr. Kohl but "because of" Mr. Kohl, apparently implying that they were made as goodwill gestures to him.

According to the magazine, Mr. Diehl's accounts also listed 950,000 DM in payments to foundations and other institutions "because of" Franz Josef Strauss, the premier of Bavaria, and a comparable amount to foundations supported by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. All the payments were in the late 1970s, the magazine claimed.

Leading members of the Christian Democratic Union have been reported by newspapers as expressing anger at discovering that Mr. Barzel drew a salary of 250,000 DM from Mr. Paul's firm for several years at a time when the party continued to pay him at least half of his party chief's salary even though he no longer held the office.

INSIDE

■ El Salvador's conservatives have reacted mildly to the Duarte meeting with rebels at La Palma. Page 3.

■ Kim Phuc, a victim of a napalm attack during the Vietnam War, has lost hope she will recover from her wounds. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. banks may be heading for nationalization, the FDIC chief said. Page 9.

TOMORROW

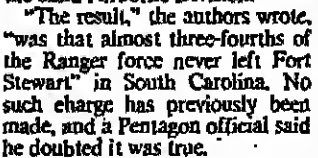
Investigations of the Mafia and the shooting of the pope have focused attention on the power of Italy's magistrates. Page 2.



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LIMA — The bodies of 51 peasants who had been tortured and blindfolded, some of them draped with red flags bearing hammer and sickle insignia, were discovered Sunday and officials said they probably were killed as informers by leftist rebels.

Of the 51 bodies, 37 were found scattered in the countryside around Huanta, just north of the Andean highland city of Ayacucho, about 220 miles (355 kilometers) southeast of Lima. The other 14 bodies were removed from two common graves near Huanta and brought to



The Ferraro campaign was reacting to an inquirer that said a real estate investor had bought buildings in New York City to use as a headquarters. The newspaper said the buyer was a member in the Gambino crime family.

together inaccurate and offensive. According to an article in The Philadelphia Inquirer, Dr. Yat Tung Tse, had sold two major crime figures at Mr. Zaccaro's auction. One was Joseph LaForte, a division

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The Ferraro campaign was reacting to an article in The Philadelphia Inquirer that said a real estate investor, Dr. Yat Tung Tse, had sold two buildings in New York City to a major crime figure at Mr. Zaccaro's urging. The newspaper said the buyer was Joseph LaForte, a division head in the Gambino crime family.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

For a U.S. Trade Initiative

Free trade underpinned the prosperity of Western countries after World War II. It is ironic that free trade is being sacrificed today when prosperity is at risk. Lamenting the drift back to protectionism, Edith Cresson admitted on this page on Oct. 8 that no country's record was pure; as France's minister for trade, she should know. But she called particularly on the United States to live up to its free trade rhetoric. We agree.

What looked, when she was writing, like an especially reactionary hit of congressional legislation has been substantially modified. The world sighs with relief, but relief is not enough. Trade policies, throughout the West, have yet to start getting better.

Countries are reducing tariff protection, but they are erecting a frightening array of other barriers. Quotas and voluntary export restraints (making the other fellow limit his exports to you) are among the worst tools of the new protectionism. But there are many more. And we see an increasing and desperately costly tendency to shore up uncompetitive industries by injecting subsidies.

Governments have progressively yielded to an economic counterculture that harms the whole world. They may temporarily save a few jobs in the sectors they protect, although even that is often uncertain. But they are sacrificing jobs in the efficient unprotected industries, because these are the ones, along with the public at large, that have to pay the money the protection costs.

Protection raises inflation and reduces demand and economic efficiency. It booms either the protector because foreigners either retaliate or become too poor to purchase goods from the protecting country.

Throughout the 1970s, demand for imports in the developing countries helped maintain activity and employment in the world as a whole. Now this source of demand has been slashed, largely because the developed countries are cutting off the Third World's sources of income. The extent to which protectionism is concentrated on precisely those occupations in which developing countries have the ability to compete — agriculture, textiles and clothing, shoes, steel, ships — is almost uncanny.

The industrialized world seems hell-bent on preserving occupations in which it is no longer competitive, at the expense of the higher-skilled industries upon which its future prosperity certainly depends.

An unfortunate characteristic of modern industrialized societies is that, with government action concentrated on the short term, political pressures come mainly from the economically weak sectors. It would be good to see the emergence of countervailing lobbies — pressure groups akin to the Cobdenite free trade enthusiasts of 19th-century Britain. Sadly, the consumers of the world don't unite much, although they pay through the nose for the protection of others.

There are signs that a few sectors are beginning to object. American copper users outgunned the producers when the latter sought quota protection recently. With luck, American farmers will scream when China cuts its wheat imports because the United States keeps Chinese textiles out.

But it is governments that have to act. And it is not enough just to refuse to set up new barriers. A start needs to be made, right now, at breaking down barriers that already exist. Time is of the essence, because the electoral cycle waits for no man. In particular, what is not done soon after the coming American election probably will not be done at all. A year from now the 1986 mid-term election will be casting its shadow.

This is not something that can wait for time-consuming multilateral negotiations in GATT, important as it is for a new round to get under way there. It is in 1985 that effective action has to be taken. Perhaps this is a case where multilateralism must give way to unilateralism if the logic is to be cleared.

A program announced by the United States to reduce specific barriers according to a specific timetable would constitute an example and a challenge to other industrialized countries. If the challenge were not taken up quickly, the timetable might have to be suspended. But isn't it up to America to take a first, substantive step, rather than await the outcome of multilateral negotiations that can stretch out over years?

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Edge Goes to Mondale

Walter Mondale was very much on the attack Sunday, though he was careful not to trample on the dignity of the presidency. He was able to use the latest news — the CIA's Nicaragua manual, the developing record of the Reagan administration's Lebanon travails — to advantage. President Reagan, however, came back hard on some of the old Carter policies and did his best to tag his challenger with "a record of weakness second to none."

There was a lot of vigor and some genuine strong feeling. At one point a flushed Mr. Reagan, twice (and fairly) challenged on his knowledge of arms-control detail, declared he would not respond further to Mr. Mondale's "repetitions of falsehoods."

We thought Walter Mondale put on a presidential performance. He had a theme, the requirement for alert, knowledgeable and responsible leadership, and he illustrated it deftly in respect to military programs and arms-control proposals. His pursuit of the president on personal knowledge and commitment to arms control was sure.

Mr. Mondale's purpose was to rebut the notion that he would be soft in standing up to the Russians. He was skillful in putting the best face on his past opposition to so many military programs. He would apply a nuclear freeze, for instance, only when it was mutual and could be verified with assurance.

His explanation that he voted earlier to slow

down the F-14 fighter because of minor defects in the plane made the necessary point that, in national defense, money is not everything. We think he was wrong to oppose the immigration bill, but he made about the best case available for his opposition.

Ronald Reagan made a notable gaffe by unwittingly acknowledging the CIA role in Nicaragua. His explanation of the Nicaragua manual was, to be charitable, lame. His suggestion that it was not he but the military commander who put the marines in the Beirut barracks allowed Mr. Mondale to cite Harry Truman telling: "The buck stops here."

Yet the president has plainly come a long way from the simplicities of his campaign of four years ago. He tried hard Sunday night to reach out to those who have been unnerved by some of his policies and who doubt his devotion to peace and, specifically, to arms control. He was right when he said that all human rights are lost when a country becomes totalitarian. He was easy and avuncular, and scored well in response to a question on his age.

Mr. Reagan did much better than he had done in the last debate. He has had some successes in foreign policy; his administration has done some things well. In certain respects we would say he even had a better case than he made. Factually, he was weak. We would give the edge to Mr. Mondale.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

France Mourns Truffaut

Whether he focused on childhood, love, adventure, women or death, François Truffaut never abandoned a tenderness and respect for others that made him a regenerative force in French cinema. The restraint of his approach and an almost literary harmony gave his works a classical touch that exuded quietly upon a world caught up in sound and fury.

—Jean-Dominique Bauby, *Le Matin* (Paris).

His work was serious and tender, and totally original. It will forever mark French cinema.

—Les Echos (Paris).

A 'More Realistic' Soviet Tone

The exclusive interview by the Washington Post with Konstantin Chernenko (*IHT*, Oct. 17) deserves attention because it shows a forward-looking attitude on the part of the Soviet Union toward resuming nuclear arms negotiations. Mr. Chernenko did not place insurmountable obstacles in the way of restarting talks on strategic or intermediate-range missiles. The Soviet Union is viewing talks with a more realistic attitude. We believe prospects are now good for resuming U.S.-Soviet negotiations after the presidential election.

—The Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo).

Nikita 'the Good': Does His Legacy Live?

By Stephen F. Cohen

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Few political leaders have been less honored for the good they achieved than Nikita Khrushchev, who led the Soviet Union out of the terror-ridden wasteland of Stalinism. Overthrown by his own political elite 20 years ago this month, his entire career was excised from official histories. No Soviet obituary marked his death seven years later.

Today, Khrushchev is the only former supreme leader about whom nothing favorable can be published in the Soviet Union. And in the West he is remembered mainly as a blustering adversary who tried to turn Cuba into a Soviet missile base.

But Khrushchev's real legacy is the bold reformation of the Soviet system that he led for a decade after Stalin's death in 1953. What he achieved is often forgotten. Many official crimes of the Stalinist past were publicly condemned, and 25 years of mass police terror ended. Millions of people were freed from prison camps and exile, and millions who had perished were exonerated so their families could regain full citizenship. Political life became more open and accessible. Censorship was relaxed, official ideology made less dogmatic, and intellectual and cultural activity grew free. After decades of neglect, the needs of the people — consumer goods, housing, and welfare benefits — were given higher priority.

These changes transformed, but never threatened, the dictatorial nature of the Soviet political system. Nonetheless, by 1964, he had cost Khrushchev the support of virtually every power elite. The result was his ouster and denigration, and the onset of 18 years of conservative rule under Leonid Brezhnev. Legions of neo-Stalinists never forgave Khrushchev, seeing in every unwelcome development, from the Prague Spring to the advent of open dissent within the Soviet Union, the "poison of Khrushchevism."

Many of Khrushchev's reforms were stopped or reversed by his successors, but every citizen still benefits from the considerable de-Stalinization of the Soviet Union. In these times of growing Soviet problems and diminishing Soviet leaders, his precedent of bold reform from above may be increasingly relevant. It challenges those Soviet conservatives who insist that the system should not or dare not change, as well as those Cold Warriors in the West who maintain that it cannot.

Western observers often argue that no reform-minded leader can rise to the top of the Soviet system; that only a ruthless despot could impose meaningful change on the Kremlin's conservative majority; and that the official ideology is too rigid and sterile to inspire such policies. Khrushchev's career raises doubts about these assumptions.

Few observers anticipated Khrushchev's victory over his formidable rivals in the post-Stalin succession struggle. Even fewer imagined that this uneducated, often crude party apparatchik, who had risen from coal miner to Politburo member as a result of Stalin's terroristic politics, would become a *velikii reformator* — a great reformer.

But despite his complex motives and contradictory policies, he did so, partly to use de-Stalinization against opponents more deeply implicated in Stalin's crimes, partly as penance for his own misdeeds, but mainly because he wanted history to remember him as Nikita the Good, a benevolent ruler who made his country a better place.

Khrushchev was never a personal despot — nor was he the sole official proponent of reform. Even after 1958, when he added the prime ministership to his position as party leader, he lacked Stalin's absolute power. His major policies always encountered powerful opposition.

He fought back by reviving long-dormant socialist commitments in Soviet ideology — equality, abundance, efficiency and justice. Coupled with anti-Stalinism, those values brought forth eager reformers in every area of policy. Some gained Khrushchev's ear and overcame his reluctance to go further, as when he decided to liberate those in the prison camps and to allow publication of works by Alexander Solzhenitsyn. Thousands of such officials fought alongside Khrushchev, achieving far more change than most Westerners thought possible.

Is Khrushchev's example a valid perspective on Soviet politics today? Certainly, a new reformist leader would face different obstacles. No longer terrorized, officials throughout the system have grown more conservative and more able to resist change from above. Nor did Khrushchev have to cope with all the superpower burdens taken on by his successors. Internal reform requires, as he understood, a substantial détente with the United States. But no Soviet leader today can be confident that an American president will meet him halfway.

And yet, evidence persists of a growing reformist mood in official Soviet circles, just below the high leadership, in response to the country's worsening economic and social problems. Since Yuri Andropov's death and the rise of Konstantin Chernenko in February, such hopes have centered on the political fortunes of younger Politburo members who began their careers under Khrushchev rather than Stalin, and played no role in his overthrow.

There are even fleeting signs of a behind-the-scenes struggle to rehabilitate Khrushchev's reputation, which would give reformers a boost. If those signs continue, we will know that a contender for power stands behind them, and that he is preparing to risk his chances on another program of bold reform.

The writer is a professor of politics at Princeton University and is a specialist on Soviet affairs.

—Stephen S. Rosenfeld, *The Washington Post*.

Reagan Stumbles, But Wins

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — To close the gap in the final two weeks, Walter Mondale had to be terrific in the Kansas City debate and Ronald Reagan had to be terrible. As it turned out, Mr. Mondale was flat and the president was fine.

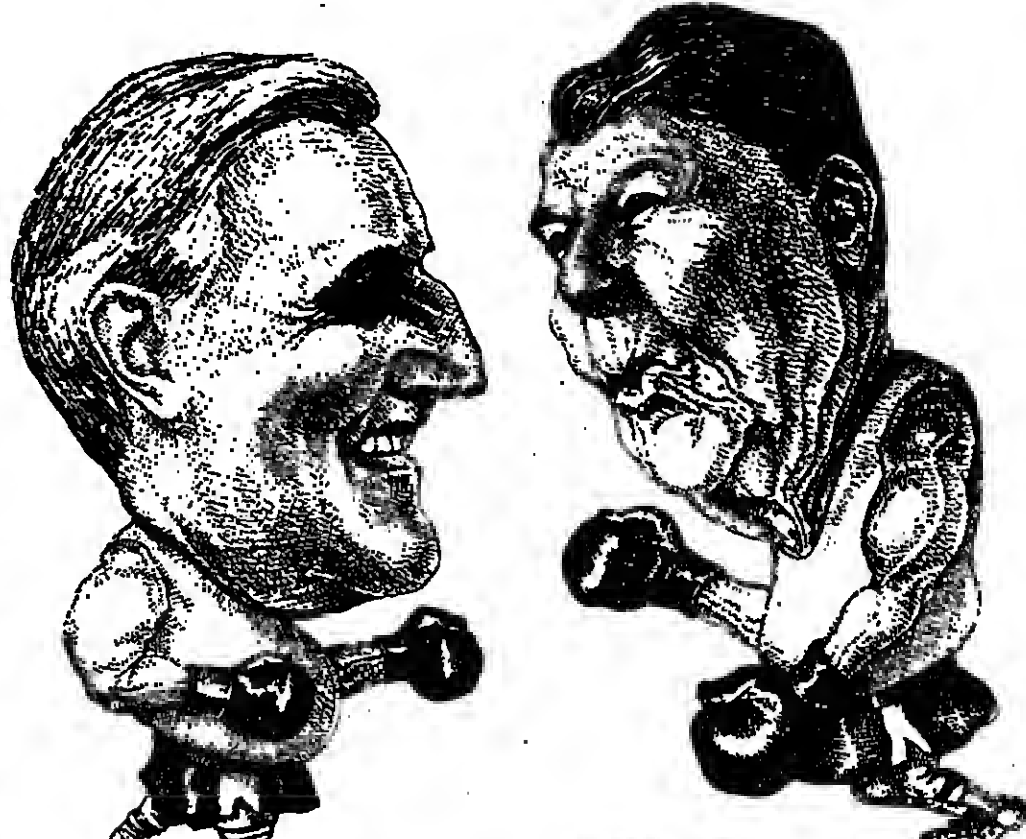
The question on America's mind was, "Is he O.K.?" By demonstrating that he was, he won the debate. Mr. Reagan proved he could get up off the floor; he reassured the voting public that the man in the Oval Office still has all his marbles.

Not that he did not stumble. At the end, in his summation, the president rambled, forgot his lines, missed his timing and made an incredible gaffe. "The question before you comes down to this," he said. "Do you want to see America return to the policies of weakness of the last four years?" He seemed to be reliving the 1980 debate and forgot who had been in office the last four years.

But he was lucky in that he spoke last, so amazed Walter Mondale could get up and say, "Where has he been?" The remark will go down as a slip of the lip, which it was, and not as an opening that an opponent would need to prove Mr. Reagan was not in command of his thoughts could exploit with appropriate ridicule.

Nor would the challenger have picked up the mistake if the last word had been his. Walter Mondale lost the debate because he was not listening. The Mondale hope lay in demonstrating, not hinting, that the president was not on top of his job. That had to be done on the scene, in rebuttal at Reagan's omissions, to rattle the president into sins of commission.

Mr. Mondale missed his first chance after the president was asked to name the areas of the world of vital interest to the United States. Mr. Reagan remembered the Middle East and the Pacific basin, but he forgot Europe, where the last two world wars started and where the great majority of American troops abroad are stationed.



Drawing by Steve Meyerson — The Washington Post.

Mr. Mondale evidently forgot about Europe, too.

The challenger missed another chance in pinning the president down on an evasion of responsibility in protecting the marines in Lebanon. Mr. Reagan had just said that he "did not order the marines into that barracks. That was a command decision made by the commanders on the spot."

That evasion cried out for sharp rebuttal: Did the commander in chief not know of the marines' vulnerability? Was it not his job to know, or his defense secretary's job to make certain that American forces were not so susceptible to humiliating defeat? But Mr. Mondale flummoxed generally about "the buck stops here" and failed to drive his point home.

The final chance went a-glimmering in the Mondale summation. He could have shown that he was wide awake during the Reagan answers and slammed hard into what he considered proof of his contention that a

president has to be both "tough and smart," and that Mr. Reagan was merely tough. Instead, Mr. Mondale played it safe, and delivered a standard plea for votes.

The conventional wisdom would probably be that the president won the hearts of his audience with his big laugh line, defusing the age issue by delivering with a straight face, "I am not going to exploit for political purposes my opponent's youth and inexperience." That was an effective prepared response, and the delighted reaction added to his confidence, but it did not make the big difference.

The difference in mood turned into a difference in substance on the subject that was supposed to be the great Reagan weakness: arms control, especially his much-derided "Star Wars" space defense idea.

Marvin Kalb, the sharpest of the questioners, put it bluntly: "Do you really expect anybody to take seriously that offer that you would share the

best of America's technology in this weapons area with its principal adversary?" The president came back without flinching: "Why not? ... Why not do what I have offered to do, (and) say, 'Look: Here's what we can do. We'll even give it to you. Now will you sit down with us?'"

In trying to answer that, Mr. Mondale was reduced to refusing to share advanced U.S. technology with the Russians. That turned the arms-control issue around.

"Why not?" Learned diatribes will be written to answer Mr. Reagan's question, but those two words of the most common sense will not be denied. The sharing of space defense technology was thrust forward in this debate. Years from now, Kansas City will be remembered not only as the scene of Ronald Reagan's comeback, but as the place where a pregnant question was asked that could start to make the world a safer place.

The New York Times.

The Deficit Is a Problem Americans Can Live With

By Robert Ortner

WASHINGTON — The U.S. budget deficit is a genuine problem, but the problem has been exaggerated by two myths: that it will abort the expansion by crowding out private borrowers, and that the federal debt will impose an intolerable burden on future generations.

Economic stagnation after 1978 and the 1980 and 1981 downturns contributed to the deficit by reducing receipts and raising outlays for unemployment compensation and welfare payments. The economy did not emerge from its 1981-82 decline until inflation dropped and until it was sufficiently stimulated by the tax cuts. Did those tax cuts and the deficit crowd out private borrowing? On the contrary, such borrowing has burgeoned to finance the strongest business expansion in more than 30 years. In the second quarter of 1984, federal borrowing amounted to only about 21 percent of credit raised by all nonfinancial institutions. The combined borrowing by households and nonfinancial corporations jumped to 60 percent of the total.

What of the burden of the debt? Federal debt outstanding is now only about one-third of the gross national product, about half its ratio in the early 1950s. Private debt, meanwhile, is nearly as large as the GNP. If the deficit can be reduced even gradually during the next five years from the current \$174 billion, and the nominal GNP (not adjusted for inflation) continues to grow at a moderate 8 percent to 9 percent, the ratio of outstanding debt to the GNP will change little.

Ten years ago, interest on the federal debt amounted to about 1.5 percent of the GNP. The rate began climbing in 1979 and 1980 because of the jump in interest rates. Interest rates have eased since their 1980-81 peaks, and, with the economy growing again, the ratio has leveled off at about 3

percent. Whether federal debt will be a greater burden than in the past will depend on how fiscal policy affects growth. If tax reductions or government investments increase the economy's productive capacity, growth in income will more than cover interest payments, and future generations will be better off, not worse off.

The 1981 tax cuts produced the greatest capital spending boom of the postwar period. Why is that important? Growth in manufacturing capacity is accelerating and productivity in the nonfarm business sector is increasing at a 4-percent rate. Much of the gain in productivity is a cyclical rebound, but an increasing share is undoubtedly a result of new investment.

But everyone agrees that the deficit should be reduced. The only argument concerns how to do it. The three basic ways are economic growth, lower spending and/or higher taxes. The least painful of these is growth, which will raise revenues without higher tax rates. If we can keep the investment boom going, we will reap faster-than-average growth in capacity and productivity. Moreover, labor force participation is increasing again.

It is possible, therefore, that higher than average growth is achievable without accelerating inflation. Capital spending is the economy's fountain of youth. It can work the same wonders in the United States that it has in Japan.

Because the economy's precise growth potential is uncertain, further deficit reduction measures may be necessary. Should we lower spending or raise taxes? The tax route is the wrong one. The deficit cannot be reduced only by increasing tax rates for high-income brackets. A 10-percent sur-

charge on incomes of more than \$100,000 would raise only a few billion dollars. A tax increase that would make a significant dent in the deficit would have to be broad-based — more than \$1,000 per family. That is real money.

The deficit is not the only burden we face. Taxes are also a burden. Did the Reagan administration cut taxes too much? As a result of inflation and bracket creep, the public's average tax bill grew from 15 percent of taxable income in the early 1960s to 24 percent in 1981. The Reagan tax cuts rolled it back only to 22.4 percent, where it was in 1978. And it is turning up again. Thus, the proposal to save the people from the budget deficits by taxing away their money is a logical absurdity.

Raising taxes of corporations would be no better. Corporate cash flows improved markedly last year because of the recovery and the accelerated depreciation provisions of the 1981 tax act. The cash flows more than covered capital outlays, a key factor in triggering the investment boom. With investment spending up sharply and growth in profits slowing, corporations now have a cash flow shortfall of more than \$40 billion. Cutting investment incentives or raising other corporate taxes would probably end the capital spending boom. Where would that lead us?

During the past 20 years, spending has grown much faster than the economy. With the economy expanding again, and growth in spending slowing, the share has fallen, but it is still high historically.

Next year will provide President Reagan and a new Congress an opportunity to make another down payment on the deficit, and that down payment should be against spending.

The writer, the Commerce Department's chief economist, contributed this to *The New York Times*.

Flight 007: The Charges Still Stand

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — To mark the first anniversary of the destruction of Korean Air Lines Flight 007, the New York weekly *The Nation* published an article asserting that the U.S. government, owing to extensive electronic surveillance in the North Pacific, must have known that the airliner was off course and heading into danger, but gave no warning.

In an earlier column (*IHT*, Sept. 6, 1983), I repeated some of the main points of *The Nation's* article, which was written by David Pearson.

Up to now, no official or agency of the Reagan administration has offered any reply to *The Nation's* article. But on Oct. 2, in a letter published in *The New York Times*, Henry E. Carter Jr., formerly an assistant secretary of defense in the Reagan administration, called Mr. Pearson's article and mine "drivel."

But Mr. Carter, too, failed to deny, refute or even refer to any of the substantive evidence detailed by Mr. Pearson. He offered only denunciations and two general points, neither of which can stand the light of day.

He wrote that the International Civil Aviation Organization "carefully investigated" the incident and concluded that Flight 007 was off course because of "pilot error."

In fact, the ICAO gave only speculative reasons for this judgment; and its own expert review panel, the Air Navigation Commission, later reported that it could not validate any of the "scenarios postulated" in the report about pilot errors and how they might have happened. All these scenarios, the commission said, "contained some points which could not be explained satisfactorily."

Besides, the commission noted, the information received by the ICAO "was incomplete" and some of it "had differences which could not be cleared up." Why? One reason was suggested by Yves Lambert, the ICAO secretary-general, who said in a meeting of its council that information had been withheld by the governments of the Soviet Union, the United States and Japan.

Mr. Carter also wrote that "we" — U.S. military and security agencies — "do not monitor flight-patterns necessary for civilian planes — the thousands of flights which span the globe every day." But nobody said they did. Mr. Pearson was referring only to the vital North Pacific, where Alaska and Siberia all but meet and where the Russians and the United States have important military installations.

Electronic surveillance is widespread and vigilant in the region; if a civilian airliner flying 300 miles (480 kilometers) off course and headed directly for some of the most sensitive Soviet areas was not detected, there must have been a shocking failure of sophisticated surveillance and early-warning systems. That is most unlikely. The alternative explanation could only be that the agencies responsible for these systems did not warn Flight 007 of its danger.

Mr. Pearson suggested that it might have been believed that 007's projected overflight of the Kamchatka Peninsula and Sakhalin Island would yield a "bonanza" of intelligence information about Soviet radar and air defenses, while no one thought the Russians would shoot down a civilian airliner. He also raised the possibility — he carefully refrained from asserting it as fact — that the off-course flight might have been planned, with U.S. complicity, to collect such information.

After my article appeared, a State Department spokesman termed it, and by implication Mr. Pearson's findings, "far out." But like Mr. Carter he did not refute or deny any of the evidence detailed by Mr. Pearson, nor did he offer evidence to support administration insistence that the United States knew nothing about Flight 007's path down until after it had been shot down.

Why doesn't the administration respond factually to the detailed findings Mr. Pearson developed in his year's research?

Why, for example, doesn't the administration explain why U.S. military stations in Alaska did not notify civilian air traffic controllers that 007 was off course almost as soon as it left Anchorage? They knew it, according to the ICAO, and Mr. Pearson says they were required to notify the civilian controller by a 1974 agreement between the Pentagon and the Federal Aviation Administration.

And if the United States knew, as Secretary of State George Shultz was able to say on Sept. 1, 1983, that Soviet radar tracked Flight 007 for more than two hours before it was shot down, how could the United States not have known the airliner was off course and in trouble?

The New York Times.

LETTER

Reagan and the CIA

Regarding "Nicaragua Rebels Given Warfare Manual by CIA" (*IHT*, Oct. 16) by Robert Parry:

The report citing the cynical and malicious CIA manual that "endorses the selective use of violence" against Nicaraguan officials offers a stronger editorial comment than do the recent criticisms of the Sandinistas for not postponing their elections.

Ronald Reagan authorized the "cover" was against the internationally recognized government of Nicaragua, thereby providing funds for, among other things, the publication of the CIA manual.

It is far from certain that Congress will continue to block funding, or that Mr. Mondale, if elected, would halt U.S. intervention, but we can be sure that Mr. Reagan will continue to pursue his illegal foreign policy.

RAKAT ALCHIA, Belgrade.

FROM OUR OCT. 23 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Italy's Courtship of the Tsar

MOSCOW — In the course of a short conversation which I had [on Oct. 22] with Senator Tommaso Tittoni, at the railway station on his arrival from Rome, the Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed to me his astonishment at the attitude of the Austrian and German press, which speaks with distrust of the visit of the Tsar to Italy [beginning Oct. 23]. He said to me: "One cannot suppose that the visit is directed against the Triple Alliance" of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. "In an alliance each party contributes its military and moral force, and no power should regard with jealousy the increase of these forces. The visit of the Tsar and the friendship of Russia will strengthen Italy's political situation, and in consequence that of the Triple Alliance."

1934: Election Fever in Soviet Union

MOSCOW — The campaign for the elections to the local soviets and the Congress of Soviets which will be held next month and December is now in full swing throughout the whole extent of the Soviet Union. Interest in the forthcoming elections is intense, not only in the towns and the large industrial centers, but in the remotest villages of Central Asia and the smallest collective farm conglomerations dotted about the wide expanses of the steppes. Until now the central authorities have had great difficulty in arousing the interest of these far-flung regions in the political life of the Union, but this time, it is stated, they have been successful beyond expectations. The Communist Party is, of course, by far and away the most active element in the campaign.

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NYSE Most Actives					
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	1,000	127.00	126.00	126.00	+1.00
AT&T	1,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
GE	1,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
AMC	1,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
AMT	1,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
AMR	1,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
AMN	1,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
AMT	1,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
AMR	1,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
AMN	1,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	121.07	120.34	119.80	119.80	-1.27
Trans	50.00	49.50	49.00	49.00	-1.00
Com	60.00	59.50	59.00	59.00	-1.00

NYSE Index					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	121.07	120.34	119.80	119.80	-1.27
Indus	50.00	49.50	49.00	49.00	-1.00
Trans	60.00	59.50	59.00	59.00	-1.00

Monday's NYSE Closing					
Vol. of P.M.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Vol. of P.M.	121.07	120.34	119.80	-1.27	
Prev. consolidated close	121.07	120.34	119.80	-1.27	

AMEX Diaries					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	121.07	120.34	119.80	119.80	-1.27
Unchanged	50.00	49.50	49.00	49.00	-1.00
New Issues	60.00	59.50	59.00	59.00	-1.00

NASDAQ Index					
Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	121.07	120.34	119.80	119.80	-1.27
Indus	50.00	49.50	49.00	49.00	-1.00
Trans	60.00	59.50	59.00	59.00	-1.00

AMEX Most Actives					
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	1,000	127.00	126.00	126.00	+1.00
AT&T	1,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
GE	1,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
AMC	1,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
AMT	1,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
229	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
230	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
231	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
232	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
233	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
234	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
235	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
236	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
237	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
238	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00

NYSE Prices Slip 8.73 Points

NEW YORK — Stock prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower Monday as trading volume contracted and investors continued to take profits made during last week's rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which climbed more than 35 points last week on signs of lower interest rates and reduced inflation, dropped 8.73 to finish at 1217.20.

Losses outnumbered gains, 844 to 687, among the 2,000 issues traded. Volume fell to 81.02 million shares from the 186.9 million traded on Friday, the third heaviest in New York Stock Exchange history.

Big investors were noticeably absent from Monday's trading with only 1,700 block trades of 10,000 or more shares compared with more than 4,100 on Friday. Oil company issues continued to be heavily traded, while shares of technology, certain pharmaceutical companies and firms with disappointing earnings dropped in price.

Exxon topped the active list, off 1/4 to 41 1/4 on volume of nearly 1.8 million shares.

Pfizer was down 1 1/4 to 36 and actively traded after an analyst questioned possible Food and Drug Administration actions regarding an anti-artificial drug made by the company.

General Motors, being struck by workers in Canada where negotiations were deadlocked Monday, fell 1 1/4 to 79 1/4 on volume of more than one million shares.

American Express, actively traded, rose 1/2 to 37 1/4. Sources said that Edmond Safra will leave as head of the company's European banking operations.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
239	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
240	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
241	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
242	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
243	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
244	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
245	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
246	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
247	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
248	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
249	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
250	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
251	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
252	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
253	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
254	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
255	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
256	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
257	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
258	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
259	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
260	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
261	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
262	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
263	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
264	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
265	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
266	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
267	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
268	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
269	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
270	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
271	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
272	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
273	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
274	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
275	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
276	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
277	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00
278	134	127	AAR	.48	5.1	10	131	127	127.00	+1.00

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For example:

• How well has the gold price

performed in different European currencies?

• How freely can you bring gold in or take it out of your country of residence?

• Are there advantages to be gained by buying and selling gold outside your home country?

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Please send me a free copy of the 56-page booklet "European Guide to Gold and Krugerrands" to help me make the most of my investment assets.

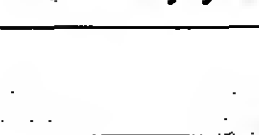
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Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

U.S. Stocks
Report, Page 8.

Page 9

Statistics Index

AMEX Most Active	Vol. High Low
Boeing	285 14 13 12
IBM	275 14 13 12
General Electric	275 14 13 12
Wells Fargo	275 14 13 12
United States Steel	275 14 13 12
AT&T	275 14 13 12
IBM	275 14 13 12
General Electric	275 14 13 12
Wells Fargo	275 14 13 12
United States Steel	275 14 13 12
AT&T	275 14 13 12

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1984

FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Good News Is Bad News For Commodities Brokers

By JAMES STERNKOLD
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the dog days of the last recession, commodities brokers were already planning for a strong recovery, expecting that it would stimulate inflation, increase demand, force up commodities prices and send commissions soaring.

The economy did rebound mightily, but not the commodities industry. Today, the situation is only worsening.

At the heart of the brokers' problems, ironically, are the sound and balanced economy and flat or falling commodity prices. Although these are the triumph of politicians, they plague the industry. Commodities markets, after all, fluctuate most — to the general benefit of brokers when supplies or the economy are unsettled.

"We've had good weather, low inflation and a strong dollar," said John J. Conboy, chairman of Merrill Lynch Futures. "That hurts."

The good weather translated into bumper crops and generally low agricultural commodity prices, while the strong dollar made imports cheap and hit such products as oil and gold that are denominated in dollars. Even worse than depressed prices are the generally small price movements, which present few opportunities for trading or profits.

Signs of malaise abound: cutbacks, brokerage closings and mergers.

The pinch has been especially bitter for the large securities companies that bought commodities firms or beefed up their own departments in anticipation of an upswing.

"We've battered down the hatchbacks and are just riding out this slow period," said John C. Whitehead, co-chairman of Goldman, Sachs & Co., an investment banking firm that in 1981 bought a commodities brokerage, J. Aron & Co. The unit had to lay off about 80 people last year to lower costs. Despite that, according to Mr. Whitehead, "We just hope to do enough business to cover our overhead from month to month."

And, he added, echoing an industry-wide feeling, "I don't see any significant upturn yet. There just aren't any signs of that."

MANY long-term market participants describe the slump as a cyclical decline and predict an improvement eventually — and then a decline again later in accord with a seemingly immutable law. "I've been around a long time and I expect things will continue much as they have in the past," said Mr. Conboy. Still, most expect more tough times before a turnaround and wonder if the industry is not changing.

Signs of malaise abound. There have been many staff cutbacks, brokerage closings and mergers. Some established names in the industry are gone.

Deregulation of commission rates in 1978 stiffened competition, whittling away brokers' margins by reducing fees, in some cases significantly. And the generally strong stock market over the past several years has lured investors away from commodities as high interest rates have made it more attractive to put money in such secure investments as certificates of deposit.

One of the few robust areas, as well as the industry's best hope for coming years, is the futures on financial instruments — such as Treasury bonds and bills, foreign currencies or stock indexes — that are increasingly being snapped up by the newest commodities players: institutions eager to lay off some of the risk in their investment portfolios.

"This shift toward the newer contracts has been dramatic. In 1980, trading in agricultural futures made up 64 percent of the market, and the various financial futures only 18 percent. In the first 9 months of this year agricultural trade made up only 34.4 percent, while the financial products had jumped to 47.6 percent of total trade."

The industry that will emerge from this slump will differ greatly from the one that went into it, largely because of the growing use of financial futures and options. Both instruments are used extensively by hedgers and speculators because they require only a small amount of cash to be put up relative to their face value.

Just as financial futures have changed the product mix, they

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

Currency Rates

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4 P.M. EDT.

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
Amsterdam	3.40	6.16	12.20	36.75	8.185	5.50	137.15	146.50	146.50
Brussels	45.12	74.00	23.14	6.975	17.225	4.95	55.17	55.17	55.17
Frankfurt	3.675	3.69	32.59	1.614	8.70	4.97	127.71	126.45	126.45
London (to)	1.995	2.00	3.875	11.200	2.265	4.108	74.85	2.622	264.50
Milan	3.40	2.00	11.85	20.78	54.45	21.43	72.53	72.71	72.71
New York (to)	1.000	1.000	9.005	1.000	2.475	62.75	2.535	247.25	247.25
Paris	9.445	11.315	39.81	28.28	13.71	27.19	15.81	37.38	342.17
Tokyo	247.20	294.01	80.42	24.20	13.71	27.19	15.81	37.38	342.17
Zurich	2.500	3.002	8.18	26.75	6.127	72.87	4.952	1.922	1.922
1 BCU	0.725	0.647	2.224	6.078	1.279	2.54	45.549	1.532	178.94
1 SDH	0.9454	0.8294	3.0542	4.5176	1.2882	3.445	61.675	2.592	244.65

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
1 Swiss Franc	1.760	1.760	1.760	1.760	1.760	1.760	1.760	1.760	1.760
1 British Pound	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
1 German Mark	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48
1 Japanese Yen	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007
1 Australian Dollar	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
1 Canadian Dollar	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
1 New Zealand Dollar	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
1 Hong Kong Dollar	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
1 Singapore Dollar	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
1 Thai Baht	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
1 Philippine Peso	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
1 Indonesian Rupiah	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
1 South African Rand	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
1 Mexican Peso	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
1 Argentine Peso	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
1 Chilean Peso	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
1 Colombian Peso	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
1 Ecuadorian Dollar	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
1 Guatemalan Quetzal	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
1 Honduran Lempira	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
1 Nicaraguan Cordoba	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
1 Panamanian Balboa	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
1 Peruvian Sol	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
1 Uruguayan Peso	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
1 Venezuelan Bolivar	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
1 Zambian Kwacha	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
1 Zairean Zaire	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002

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1 Japanese Yen 0.007 (0.007) 0.007 (0.007) 0.007 (0.007) 0.007 (0.007) 0.007 (0.007) 0.007 (0.007) 0.007 (0.007) 0.007 (0.007) 0.007 (0.007) 0.007 (0.007)

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1 New Zealand Dollar 0.75 (0.75) 0.75 (0.75) 0.75 (0.75) 0.75 (0.75) 0.75 (0.75) 0.75 (0.75) 0.75 (0.75) 0.75 (0.75) 0.75 (0.75) 0.75 (0.75)

1 Hong Kong Dollar 0.75 (0.75) 0.75 (0.75) 0.75 (0.75) 0.75 (0.75) 0.75 (0.75) 0.75 (0.75) 0.75 (0.75) 0.75 (0.75) 0.75 (0.75) 0.75 (0.75)

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1 Indonesian Rupiah 0.0002 (0.0002) 0.0002 (0.0002) 0.0002 (0.0002) 0.0002 (0.0002) 0.0002 (0.0002) 0.0002 (0.0002) 0.0002 (0.0002) 0.0002 (0.0002) 0.0002 (0.0002) 0.0002 (0.0002)

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Arco Has Loss in 3d Period

Standard Oil Says Profits Up

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Atlantic Richfield

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

15 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100-High Low Quot. Chg.

(Continued from Page 8)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100															
100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200

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**Delta
Investment Company
Limited**

(Incorporated under the laws of the Bahamas Islands as a company limited by guarantee)

An open-ended Investment Trust listed on the London Stock Exchange

**Extracts
from the
Statement by the Chairman**

Review: The last twelve months have been a difficult period for the American stock market, particularly for medium and smaller sized companies operating in growth sectors. While the performance of your Company over the last year has reflected this, the long term growth remains intact.

Growth since 26.7.83 26.7.74 %

Net asset value of the shares -36 +356

Dow Jones Industrial Index -10 +466

Standard & Poor's Composite Index -12 +87

Although the economy combined strong growth and relatively low inflation during the year, the expectation of the stock market concentrated, as always, on the future. Here, fears remained that interest rates would continue to rise and inflation accelerate. These concerns arose from the size of the budget deficit at a time of high credit demand in the private sector.

Investment Strategy: Your Company has concentrated investment in those companies which will continue to show growth at a time when economic activity will be slowing. Since the valuation date a recovery in values has been seen but we would expect equities to move higher still during the next years' good profit growth and the expectation of lower interest rates provide scope for a rise in values.

Distributor Status: Following our letter to the shareholders of 20th January 1984 we confirm that the Company will now make applications for Distributor Status in accordance with the UK Finance Act 1984.

Sir Guy Henderson

Company Objectives

The Company aims for high capital growth by taking advantage of the size and diversity of the American stock market through investment primarily in medium and smaller sized companies selected for their strength in management, financial profile and product.

For a copy of the Report and Accounts, please contact:
Investment Advisers
KLEINWORT, BENSON LIMITED
20 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3DB
Telephone: 01-62310001. Telex: R98531

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Safta Departure Hinted
At American Express

Reuters
NEW YORK — Edmond J. Safta, chairman and chief executive of American Express International Banking Corp., the international banking arm of American Express Co., Wall Street sources said Monday.
A company spokesman declined comment but the sources said the company board would meet later Monday to discuss the matter.
Mr. Safta, a Swiss banker, took up his position on the international banking unit's board in February of this year. In January 1983, he sold his 65-percent stake in Trade Development Bank Holding S.A. of Luxembourg to American Express for \$520 million.
Securities analysts said Mr. Safta's departure was due to a mutual recognition of significant differences in operating style and ideology between Mr. Safta and other American Express executives.
Some analysts said they had been expecting the move since Mr. Safta sold much of his substantial shareholding in the parent company earlier in the year.
"It comes as no surprise," said Virgil Cilli, research director at Keane Securities. "I am only surprised that it did not happen earlier."
Sources said Robert F. Smith, currently president and chief operating officer would take over Mr. Safta's role and Albert Benza, the senior vice chairman of American Express International, would succeed Mr. Smith as president.
Industry sources said American Express and Mr. Safta were still negotiating details of his departure, including the status of a non-competition agreement he signed with the company.
Mr. Safta could end up on American Express's board and may repurchase part of the banking business, possibly a banknote operation in London and some assets in France, the sources said.
American Express reported a consolidated net profit of \$185.2 million on revenues of \$3.35 billion in the third quarter ended Sept. 30. Net earnings in the international banking divisions rose from \$102.7 million to \$109.7 million in the first nine months of 1984, but third-quarter profits fell from \$37.6 million to \$36.5 million.

Merrill Lynch Income
Fell 24% in 3d Quarter

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Merrill Lynch & Co. said Monday that its third-quarter income from operations fell 24 percent from a year earlier, partly because of a decline in commission revenues.
However, a \$46-million net gain from the sale of Merrill Lynch's headquarters building and a \$9-million tax credit helped the company's net income more than double to \$80 million from \$33 million in the third quarter of 1983, the company said. Excluding the two one-time gains, operating income fell to \$25 million from the \$33 million a year earlier.

Bonn May Reduce
Its 74% Share in
National Airline

International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — The partial privatization of Deutsche Lufthansa AG, West Germany's national airline, is all but certain and has become more a question of how much the Bonn government intends to reduce its 74.3-percent holding in the company, officials in Bonn and at Lufthansa said Monday.
Officials close to the issue in Bonn say the federal government will certainly maintain at least a 51-percent stake in Lufthansa.
Last week, Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg told the Cologne newspaper Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger that he would "study with great interest" the privatizations of national airlines in other countries before making recommendations to the cabinet in November.
Mr. Stoltenberg has not yet announced a list of companies targeted for complete or partial privatization. But sources close to the minister, asking not to be identified by name, said Lufthansa certainly will be on the list.
Lufthansa's chairman, Heinz Ruhnau, has indicated that the company is worried that a large stake of Lufthansa's 500-million-Denmark-mark (\$293-million) equity capital could go to foreign buyers.
Lufthansa has said it expects to show a year-end profit after increasing the profit 40 percent last year to 63 million DM. In September, the airline reported revenue on flight operations in the first half of the year rose 17 percent.

COMPANY NOTES

BAT Industries PLC is planning to raise \$300 million through an issue of six-year Eurobonds. Citicorp, the lead manager, said. There is also provision for a six-year \$60-million standby revolving credit facility at 14 percent above London interbank offered rates.

BL PLC spokesman said that union officials will recommend strike action to 28,000 autoworkers at the state-owned company's Austin-Rover plant. The unions are pressing for a 19-percent wage increase. Separately, two out of three unions at Vauxhall Motors Ltd.'s Ellesmere Port plant in north west England, returned to work after accepting a revised 7 1/2-percent wage increase.

Boeing Co. said a decline in commercial airplane deliveries should push 1984 sales down to the \$10-billion range, from \$11.13 billion in 1983. The company delivered 92 airplanes during the first nine months of this year, compared with 161 aircraft during the comparable period last year. U.S. military sales totaled \$3.06 billion in 1984, up \$515 million from the year-earlier period.

British Telecom shares to be floated on the London Stock Exchange will be limited to 10 percent of the company's share capital for an individual allocation, the government said. The government will retain a 49-percent stake.

Citicorp is to change its issuing subsidiary for its recent \$400 million of floating-rate notes because of a recent U.S. Treasury ruling on withholding tax, the lead manager, Merrill Lynch Capital Markets said. The notes will now be issued by Citicorp's Delaware subsidiary, Citicorp Person-to-Person Inc. Trading in Bear Stearns 8.25-percent Eurodollar notes was suspended following confusion whether

the 100-million guilders issue is liable to U.S. tax.

Dart & Kraft Inc. said it has agreed to terminate its \$35-a-share cash tender offer for all of CFS Continental Inc.'s outstanding common stock and A.E. Staley Manufacturing Co. has subsequently agreed to acquire CFS for \$38 a share in cash. A.E. Staley said in a separate announcement that Dart & Kraft received a payment of \$18 million in connection with the termination of the Dart & Kraft and CFS merger proposal.

Equibank lost its vice chairman and the top legal officer. The two left the financially troubled U.S. institution over apparent differences with the newly installed chairman, James D. Lowry, a bank spokesman said. Replacements for Robert F. Kestel, the vice chairman, and John Nicoll were not named.

Ford Motor Co. hopes to start a special project aimed at narrowing the cost advantage of Japanese companies in building small cars for the U.S. market, the company said in a letter to the United Auto Workers union. Ford said if it succeeds it hopes the cars will be built in the United States.

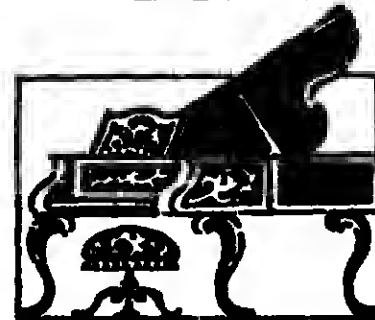
McDonald's Corp. said it plans to open more than 300 new restaurants in 1984, including 175 to 200 in international markets where it recently started selling its new chicken McNuggets.

Power Technologies Ltd. said it plans to buy 38.13 percent of Scottish Cables Ltd. from the British-based BICC PLC group for £2.5 million and \$7.2 million cash. Thyssen Maschinenbau GmbH, a unit of Thyssen Industrie AG, said it plans to strengthen its machine tool operations in the United States through Place Machine Corp. of Troy, Michigan.

Economic Good News Is Bad News for Commodities Brokers

(Continued from Page 9)
are also changing the players by attracting institutional investors. Banks, insurance companies and pension funds now regularly use financial futures to hedge their fixed-income and stock portfolios, and brokers view them as the largest potential source of new business.
But the institutions also provide new competition. Such banks as Citibank, Bank of America and Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. look upon the financial futures as part of their traditional realm, and have built brokerage departments.
Financial futures are also helping bridge the securities and commodities businesses, Mr. Conheeny said that Merrill

Lyoch has instituted a new strategy of focusing on its equities customers as potential commodities buyers, seeing futures as a normal constituent now of a retail customer's investment portfolio.
Still, there have been big problems with trying to integrate the two areas and a real merger seems distant.

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Net Income Drops
99% at Robins

United Press International
RICHMOND, Virginia — A.H. Robins, the pharmaceutical giant, reported record third-quarter sales of \$157.3 million Monday but net income was slashed 99 percent because of expensive lawsuits over the Dalkon Shield intrauterine contraceptive device.

Third-quarter net earnings amounted to \$200,000, or 1 cent a share, compared to \$14.8 million, or 61 cents a share, for the same period last year.

The company blamed the 99-percent decline in earnings on a 417-percent increase in Dalkon Shield litigation expenses to about \$13 million. The company is seeking to consolidate the 3,768 claims filed against it in relation to the contraceptive device, which has been taken off the market.

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

United States			
Company	1984	1983	1982
Amer. Brands			
Revenue	1,440	1,200	1,100
Net Inc.	145	135	125
Per Share	1.45	1.35	1.25
McDonald's			
Revenue	2,700	2,500	2,300
Net Inc.	115	110	105
Per Share	1.15	1.10	1.05
Armco			
Revenue	1,740	1,600	1,500
Net Inc.	175	165	155
Per Share	1.75	1.65	1.55
New York Times			
Revenue	200	190	180
Net Inc.	20	18	16
Per Share	2.00	1.90	1.80
Boeing			
Revenue	2,300	2,200	2,100
Net Inc.	230	220	210
Per Share	2.30	2.20	2.10

Overseas			
Company	1984	1983	1982
Scott Paper			
Revenue	1,100	1,000	900
Net Inc.	110	100	90
Per Share	1.10	1.00	0.90
Sunstrand			
Revenue	1,100	1,000	900
Net Inc.	110	100	90
Per Share	1.10	1.00	0.90
Snap-on Tools			
Revenue	1,100	1,000	900
Net Inc.	110	100	90
Per Share	1.10	1.00	0.90
Soh. Calif. Edison			
Revenue	1,100	1,000	900
Net Inc.	110	100	90
Per Share	1.10	1.00	0.90
St. Regis			
Revenue	1,100	1,000	900
Net Inc.	110	100	90
Per Share	1.10	1.00	0.90
Sperry			
Revenue	1,100	1,000	900
Net Inc.	110	100	90
Per Share	1.10	1.00	0.90
Union Carbide			
Revenue	1,100	1,000	900
Net Inc.	110	100	90
Per Share	1.10	1.00	0.90
U.S. Home			
Revenue	1,100	1,000	900
Net Inc.	110	100	90
Per Share	1.10	1.00	0.90
Trans World Air.			
Revenue	1,100	1,000	900
Net Inc.	110	100	90
Per Share	1.10	1.00	0.90
Yellow Freight Sys.			
Revenue	1,100	1,000	900
Net Inc.	110	100	90
Per Share	1.10	1.00	0.90

OUR PREMIUM CLASS.
A NEW SET OF VALUES FOR THOSE WHO
ENJOY FIRST CLASS TREATMENT.

NEW YORK	NON STOP	£338
LOS ANGELES	VIA NEWARK	£568
SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND	VIA NEWARK	£568

Spacious two abreast leather seats in the front cabin, with a seat pitch longer than most Business Class sections, so it's perfect for working or just relaxing. First-off bag privileges, so you can make the most of your valuable time.

Our Premium Class is style usually found in First Class. At a price that never is—£338 to New York, £568 to Los Angeles or San Francisco/Oakland.

We also provide the option of purchasing everything else you may want on an a-la-carte basis. All at People Express prices. Whether it be a 4-course meal served on fine china. Vintage wine. Or a popular movie.

If you're going to New York, you'll be happy to know we fly from convenient Gatwick Airport to brand new Terminal C at Newark Airport. It's even closer to Manhattan than JFK. And that's important because, as you know, time is money.

What's more, we offer Premium Class service to Los Angeles and San Francisco/Oakland. As well as 160 daily flights from Newark to 23 other business and vacation capitals.

We offer morning 747 non stop departures to New York. For reservations call 0293-2516. Or call your travel agent.

Our Premium Class. First Class comfort, with the comfort of People Express prices. **PEOPLE Express** P.R.E.M.I.U.M. • C.L.A.S.S.

GOOD TIMES WERE MEANT FOR KENT

The Good Taste from America.

Vol. at 4 P.M. _____ 4,979,000
 Prev. 4 P.M. vol _____ 1,538,000

**Tables include the nationwide pri
up to the closing on Wall Street**

[illegible]**NASDAQ National Market Prices**

Sales ID				Net	Sales Vn			
1985	High	Low	3P.M.	Ch'ge	1985	High	Low	3P.M.

1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	702	701	700	699	698	697	696	695	694	693	692	691	690	689	688	687	686	685	684	683	682	681	680	679	678	677	676	675	674	673	672	671	670	669	668	667	666	665	664	663	662	661	660	659	658	657	656	655	654	653	652	651	650	649	648	647	646	645	644	643	642	641	640	639	638	637	636	635	634	633	632	631	630	629	628	627	626	625	624	623	622	621	620	619	618	617	616	615	614	613	612	611	610	609	608	607	606	605	604	603	602	601	600	599	598	597	596	595	594	593	592	591	590	589	588	587	586	585	584	583	582	581	580	579	578	577	576	575	574	573	572	571	570	569	568	567	566	565	564	563	562	561	560	559	558	557	556	555
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Handwritten signature: *John R. Smith*

U.S. Futures Oct. 22

Grains

Wheat, Dec. 1984

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London Commodities Oct. 22

Figures in sterling per metric ton

Gold in U.S. dollars per ounce

High Low Close

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Paris Commodities Oct. 22

Figures in French francs per metric ton

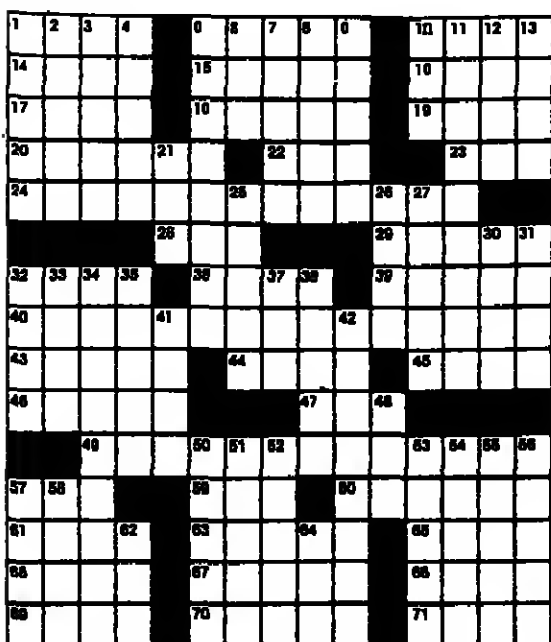
Other figures in U.S. dollars per ounce

High Low Close

Dec. 1984

Dec. 1984

Dec. 1984



ACROSS

1 Rhetorical basics
5 Viking of comics
10 Dictator
14 Sri Lanka monkey
15 Cognizant
16 Recess
17 Effigy of a sort
18 — orange
19 Gym items
20 Napoleonic general

DOWN

21 Friend, in Cadiz
22 Region in SW Germany
23 Task
24 Menu item
25 Jack of all trades
26 Hawaiian milkfish
27 French dance
28 Joe Louis
29 Headed again
30 Head covering
31 Astronaut's attire
32 Dog star
33 Take five
34 Author Santha Rama
35 Rose essence

ACROSS

60 Garden utensil
61 Melody
62 Stage utterance
63 Antitoxins
64 Dispatch
65 Checkroom
66 Nestor, e.g.
67 Kind of wool
68 Tosses, at sea

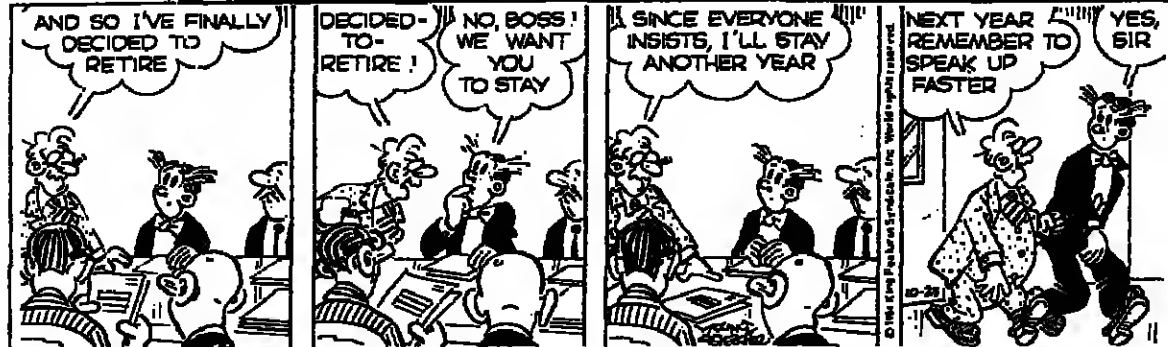
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26 "Picnic" playwright
27 Ditches around castles
28 Writer
29 Bombeck
30 Nieuwpoort's river
31 Gypsy gentlemen
32 What Michelangelo studied: Abbr.
33 Education
34 Bailey or Buck
35 Biographer
36 Lake on Uruguay's boundary
37 "Three Philbrick"
38 Parting words
39 Verb form
40 Cleansing agents
41 Not solidified
42 Watered silk
43 Seed coating
44 Perfect
45 Combines
46 Exchange
47 Masher's maneuver
48 Precinct
49 Humorist or drink
50 Casting mold

PEANUTS



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BEETLE BAILEY



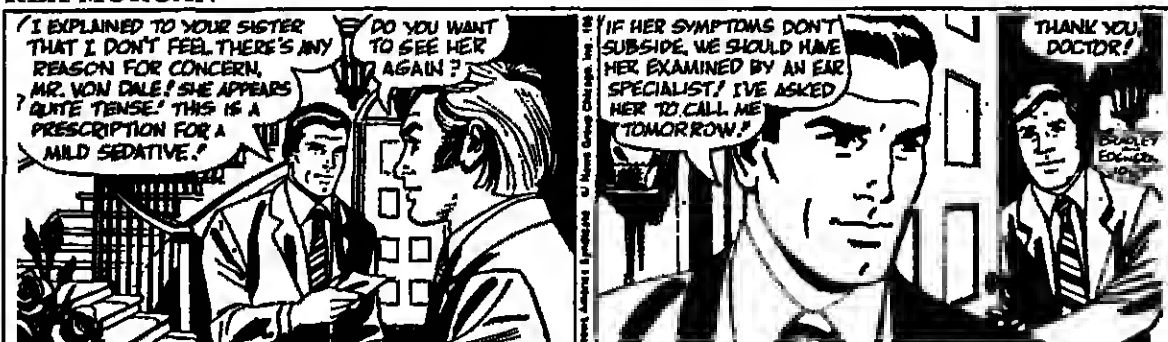
ANDY CAPP



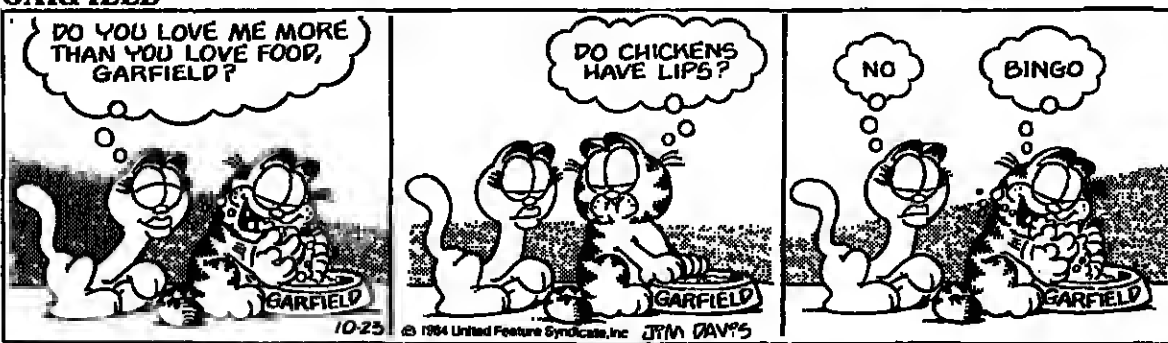
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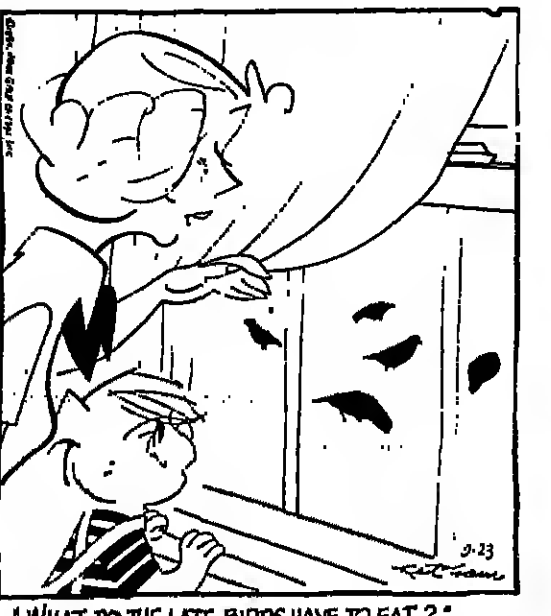
REX MORGAN



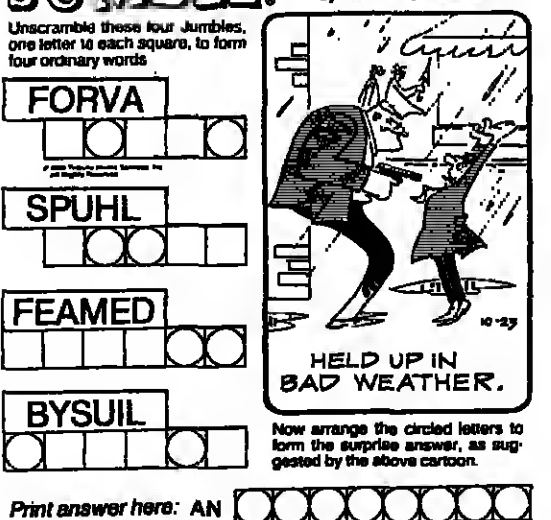
GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	54	32	Beijing	54	32
Amsterdam	54	32	Bombay	54	32
Antwerp	54	32	Buenos Aires	54	32
Birmingham	54	32	Calcutta	54	32
Bombay	54	32	Canton	54	32
Boston	54	32	Chongqing	54	32
Buenos Aires	54	32	Colon	54	32
Calcutta	54	32	Hankow	54	32
Canton	54	32	Harbin	54	32
Chongqing	54	32	Hong Kong	54	32
Colon	54	32	Kobe	54	32
Hankow	54	32	Manila	54	32
Harbin	54	32	Peking	54	32
Hong Kong	54	32	Shanghai	54	32
Kobe	54	32	Tientsin	54	32
Manila	54	32	Yokohama	54	32
Peking	54	32			
Shanghai	54	32			
Tientsin	54	32			
Yokohama	54	32			

Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ACF Holdings	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Alcan	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Bank of Montreal	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Bell Canada	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Canadian Pacific	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Imperial Oil	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Inco	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Noranda	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Papier	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Placer Dome	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Power Corp.	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Scotiabank	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Seaboard	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Shawmut	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
St. Lawrence	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Union Pacific	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Westbank	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Windsor	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Yukon	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00

Amsterdam

Oct. 22

Amsterdam	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
ACF Holdings	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Alcan	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Bank of Montreal	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Bell Canada	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Canadian Pacific	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Imperial Oil	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Inco	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Noranda	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Papier	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Placer Dome	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Power Corp.	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Scotiabank	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Seaboard	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Shawmut	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
St. Lawrence	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Union Pacific	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Westbank	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Windsor	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Yukon	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00

BOOKS

WHOLE EARTH SOFTWARE CATALOG

Stewart Brand, editor in chief. 208 pp.
Illustrated. \$17.50.
Quantum-Doubleday, 245 Park Ave.,
New York, N.Y. 10167.

Reviewed by
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

YES, it's true that Stewart Brand received a \$1.3 million advance to produce the "Whole Earth Software Catalog." With typical and becoming candor, Brand not only confirms the fact in these pages, but reveals where the money went, as well as how many copies of the catalog will have to be sold — 540,000 — "before we see any income beyond the advance." As Brand concludes, the advantage to the reader of Doubleday's handsome advance going to Brand's nonprofit foundation called "P" is that all of the money was to work on the research and publications; nobody got rich.

Nobody got rich financially, that is. Any reader who reads the "Catalog" will get rich in computer information. It was brilliantly logical of Doubleday to underwrite Stewart Brand. As the founder and editor of "The Whole Earth Catalog" and its various permutations, Brand is an expert on tools, and, as he says in his introduction to the present catalog, computers are such effective tools that with the advent of "personal computers" a shift in the power balance "between individuals and institutions." The "Catalog" is above all a shopping guide, telling what to buy in the way of hardware, software, books, magazines and related products and services, telling where to buy them and how. It divides up the world of computer skills into Playing, Writing, Analyzing, Organizing, Accounting, Managing, Drawing, Table Communicating, Learning and Et Cetera. In each section, a "domain editor" records his own and other experts' reactions to the various products. All together, more than 400 items are reviewed and recommended. The "Catalog" will be updated yearly, and in the intervals will be supported by a quarterly magazine, the Whole Earth Software Review.

The exciting thing about the "Whole Earth

Software Catalog" is that a processor of words can learn what a spreadsheet is, or a Data Base Management System, or CAD — Computer-Aided Design. I grew so intoxicated by my browsing that I found myself desperately wanting a dozen programs I couldn't possibly find a practical use for — Open Access, for example, which permits you to project three-dimensional graphs, among other things; or Easel, which for \$2,500 allows you paint on screen with 16-million colors, 4,096 of them simultaneously.

After a while, I forgot the catalog's soundest piece of advice, which is to "acquire as little software as you can get by with, and stick with it." As Brand continues: "It's easy to get so caught up in the constant rush of improvements and 'next generations' in the software market that you wind up forever getting ready to work instead of working." Right.

But this catalog is not entirely helpful in that respect, with its color reproduction of Flight Simulator, a program that puts you at the controls of an airplane, or its praise of computer games as the ideal in "self-evident" program design.

I even began to regret my marriage to a Kaypro, with its monochrome screen and 8-bit operating system for which not all that many programs are being written any more. Maybe my children could use an IBM PC, or at least a Commodore 64, I began to speculate. Would a digitizing tablet, for doing precision graphics, be tax deductible?

I almost came to my senses when I got to the final page of the catalog and was reminded that the "workhorse" for producing this book was — what else? — a Kaypro. For the moment I felt satisfied with my lot. But the raptures of the deep began to lure me again. I need a Koolaid, for drawing with a stylus on my finger, and a new computer to run it on. I need a Moviemaker, Real Estate Consultant, the Master Builder, and The Desk Organizer. I could use Master Tax Planner, Thinktank for organizing one's thoughts, Winning on Wall Street, and Julius Erving and Larry Bird Go One on One. I really need these things. Who says computing is a tool? I say it's an end in itself — quantified narcissism disguised as productive activity.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

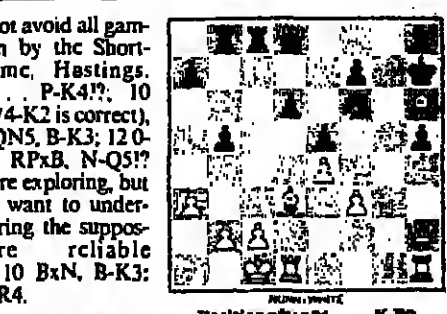
THE eighth annual Lloyds Bank International Tournament to London ended in a tie for first place among the grandmasters John Nunn, Tony Miles and Murray Chandler of Britain and Boris Spassky of France, and the international master Sergey Kudrin of Stamford, Conn. Each scored 7-2 and each won £610 in the 146-player, Swiss-system event that had entries from 22 countries.

Nunn also received the Lloyds Bank Trophy for his superior unbeaten points. Kudrin achieved his second grandmaster norm, and now needs one more to attain this rank.

This was the first competition for Spassky as a Frenchman since the former world champion announced his change of allegiance from the Soviet Union.

Nunn's sharp tactical style found numerous challenges, as for example from the Dragon Sicilian offered by the British under-16 champion, Christopher Ward. His powerful concluding combination was typical of what he meted out.

The merit of the currently popular 9 P-KN4 is that it avoids both the dangerous Konstantin Gambit that arises after 9 Q-0-0, P-Q4? and also the difficulties produced by 9 B-QB4, B-Q2: 10 Q-0-0, R-B1; 11 B-N3, N-K4; 12 P-KR4, P-AR4? of the classical Yugoslav Attack.



Position after 24... K-R2

After 13 P-P, opening the KR file as a main chance for the white attack, Tony Miles and Eric Maskow, in their book, "Sicilian Dragon: Yugoslav Attack," urge Black to defend by 13... B-N1. Ward followed by 15... B-N1. Ward ignored this advice with 13... R-P4.

After 16 Q-R2, there was no real chance for Ward to counterattack with 16... B-B7, 17 P-B4, P-K4, 18 B-K3, R-N6 because of 19 B-Q2.

It is hardly ever desirable to block the fianchettoed black KB in the Dragon variation by such a move as 16... P-K4. Ward therefore should have tried the thematic 16... P-QN4? with the plan of shaking up the white position with 17... P-N5.

On 19 Q-0-0, it was now, of course, out of the question to attempt 19... R-N? because of 20 B-Q2! Ward could no longer hold fast after 21 N-N3, since the crushing knight sacrifice with

White	Black	White	Black
1. P-K4	1... P-K4	11. B-N3	11... N-K4
2. P-B4	2... P-B4	12. P-KR4	12... P-AR4
3. P-Q4	3... P-Q4	13. P-P	13... B-N1
4. P-K3	4... P-K3	14. P-Q4	14... B-N1
5. P-B3	5... P-B3	15. B-N1	15... B-N1
6. P-K4	6... P-K4	16. Q-R2	16... B-B7
7. P-B4	7... P-B4	17. P-B4	17... P-K4
8. P-Q4	8... P-Q4	18. B-K3	18... R-N6
9. P-K3	9... P-K3	19. Q-0-0	19... B-Q2
10. P-B3	10... P-B3	20. B-Q2	20... B-Q2

Other Markets

Oct. 22

Other Markets	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amsterdam	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Bombay	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Buenos Aires	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Calcutta	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Canton	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Chongqing	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Colon	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Hankow	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Harbin	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Hong Kong	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Kobe	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Manila	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Peking	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Shanghai	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Tientsin	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Yokohama	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00

SPORTS

Cowboys Rally, Down Saints in Overtime

The Associated Press
IRVING, Texas — A 41-yard field goal by Rafael Septien 3:42 into overtime capped the biggest comeback in Dallas history and gave the Cowboys a 30-27 National Football League victory over the New Orleans Saints here Sunday night.

Trailing 27-6, the Cowboys scored 21 fourth-quarter points behind reserve quarterback Danny White—the largest deficit the club has overcome in its 24-year history. Dallas got a break in overtime

when Saint defensive back Johnnie Foe was called for pass interference on Tony Hill at the New Orleans 47-yard line. The 24-yard penalty

NFL ROUNDOUP

was followed by a 15-yard White-to-Mike Renfro pass. White then scrambled to the 24, setting up Septien's kick.

Dallas (5-3) moved into a tie with Washington and St. Louis for the lead in the National Conference's Eastern Division.



Houston running back Larry Moriaty, stopped cold on his first-period play, later scored a TD, but the Oilers dropped a 34-21 decision to San Francisco and fell to 0-8 on the season.

New Orleans (3-5) built a 17-6 halftime lead on a 36-yard pass from Richard Todd to Tyrone Young, a 62-yard run by Holke Gajan and Morten Andersen's 49-yard field goal while Dallas was limited to two field goals.

New Orleans opened the margin to 27-6 in the third period on a 50-yard Andersen field goal and linebacker Dennis Winston's 43-yard TD return of an interception thrown by Dallas quarterback Gary Hogeboom, the fourth time this season that a Hogeboom turnover has been returned for a score. He suffered a bruised right hand on the play and White came on.

Tony Dorsett scored on 3-yard run on the first play after Chuck McSwain blocked a New Orleans punt, trimming the lead to 27-13 to start the fourth quarter. On the next Cowboy series, White completed 7 passes on an 88-yard drive, climaxed by a 12-yard scoring toss to Renfro.

Dallas completed its three-touchdown comeback with 2:53 left when Randy White forced a fumble by Saint quarterback Ken Stabler, pressed into action when Todd injured a knee. The ball came loose at the New Orleans 3, and Jim Jeffcoat recovered the ball in the end zone for the game-tying touchdown.

Colts 17, Steelers 16
In Indianapolis, Ray Butler picked off a deflected pass on the run and completed a 34-yard touchdown play with 34 seconds remaining to cap a fourth-quarter rally that lifted the Colts to a 17-16 victory over Pittsburgh.

Indianapolis, starting a last-ditch drive from its own 20 with 1:35 to play, reached the Steelers 40. But on consecutive plays, quarterback Mike Pagel, who replaced Mark Herrmann in the third quarter, was sacked for a 9-yard loss and the Colts were called for an offside. Then, on 34-and-24 from his own 46, Pagel threw a pass that was almost intercepted by Sam Washington—but Washington bobbled the ball into the hands of Buter, who raced into the end zone. Raul Allegre's extra-point kick gave the Colts the lead for the first time in the game.

Pittsburgh's Gary Anderson had kicked three field goals, including a

team-record 53-yarder, and rookie Louis Lipps held onto another deflected pass for a 62-yard touchdown reception, giving Pittsburgh a seemingly safe 13-0 lead after three quarters. But Allegre kicked a 41-yard field goal three minutes into the final period, and on their next series the Colts went 77 yards in nine plays, capped by Alvin Moore's 8-yard TD run.

Bengals 12, Browns 9

In Cincinnati, Jim Brech kicked a 33-yard field goal, his fourth of the game, as time ran out to give the Bengals a 12-9 decision over Cleveland. Brech's 4-for-4 kicking overshadowed a 60-yard field goal by the Browns' Steve Cox, the second longest in NFL history. Seconds before halftime Cox, a straight-ahead kicker, easily cleared the crossbar with the longest field goal since Tom Dempsey's 63-yarder for New Orleans in 1970.

Jets 20, Chiefs 7

In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Pat Ryan threw three touchdown passes and a strong defense, led by Mark Gastineau, carried the New York Jets to a 20-7 verdict over Kansas City.

The Jets' spotted quarterback Bill Kenney's return as a starter. Kenney, who passed for over 4,000 yards last season but sat out the first six games this year with a broken thumb, was sacked four times—twice by Gastineau—and had a pass picked off that set up a Jet touchdown.

49ers 34, Oilers 21

In Houston, quarterback Joe Montana, picking apart a young and inexperienced secondary, completed three touchdown passes and Dana McLeary had a key interception to lead San Francisco to a 34-21 victory over the Oilers.



Teamates Niki Lauda, left, and Alain Prost Sunday in Estoril.

Montana hit tight end Russ Francis with an 11-yard TD pass on the game's first series and went 26 yards to Wendell Tyler late in the second quarter. Ray Werschling's 26-yard field goal gave the 49ers a 17-7 halftime lead. The 0-8 Oilers made it close in the game's final minutes on Warren Moon's 29-yard touchdown pass to tight end Jamie Williams, but Montana came back with an 80-yard bomb to Dwight Clark with five minutes to play.

McLeary's second-period interception came at the San Francisco 3 and set up the drive capped by Tyler's scoring catch. Houston got on the board when defensive back Steve Brown returned an interception 26 yards to the San Francisco 39, the Oilers eventually scoring on a 1-yard dive by Larry Moriaty.

Raiders 44, Chargers 37
In San Diego, quarterback Marc Wilson threw for 332 yards and five touchdowns and the Los Angeles Raiders scored four times in a seven-minute span of the third quarter en route to a 44-37 triumph over the Chargers.

The Raiders withstood a 17-point San Diego fourth quarter, and the Chargers missed a chance to send the game into overtime when tight end Eric Sievers was called for holding on a 4-yard TD run by Earnest Jackson with less than a minute to play. Ted Watts then intercepted a Dan Fouts pass in the end zone to preserve the victory.

2-Man, 1-Team Year

United Press International

ESTORIL, Portugal — "It's the best way to end the year," was the understatement by McLaren team chief Ron Dennis after Sunday's Portuguese Formula One grand prix race.

The final event of the 16-event calendar saw McLaren's two drivers round off the season fittingly. Niki Lauda winning the world championship by edging teammate Alain Prost, who registered a record-equaling seventh victory in a season.

Lauda secured his third title by finishing second to Prost and completing McLaren's fourth 1-2 finish of 1984. Lauda also took the championship in 1975 and 1977.

With 12 victories in 16 races, McLaren dominated the year as no team had ever done in the 34 years of the world championship. Lotus had the previous record of 8 victories in 1978.

The constructors title was sewn up long before the end of the season, as both Lauda and Prost finished with more than twice as many championship points as the third-place driver, Elio de Angelis of Lotus.

From Prost's victory in the season-opening Brazilian Grand Prix — his first outing for McLaren since leaving Renault last year — the entire season's tone was set. The Frenchman swept to triumph in San Marino, Monaco, West Germany, the Netherlands, the European Grand Prix at Nurburgring, West Germany and here, Lauda won in South Africa, France, Britain, his native Austria and Italy. The battle between the McLaren duo was the season's excitement, period.

Lauda had experience on his side, but Prost was recognized as the most meticulous driver in Formula One racing. After losing the title in the last race of 1983 and acrimoniously breaking with Renault, Prost also was determined to succeed at McLaren.

Designer John Barnard produced what proved to be an unbeatable McLaren, powered by a Porsche turbo engine. McLaren's only hiccup came in the three mid-season races in North America, where 1983 champion Nelson Piquet of Brazil took win in Canada and Detroit and Finland's 1982 champion Keke Rosberg won in Dallas. The only other non-McLaren driver to win was Michele Alboreto, whose victory in Belgium made him the first Italian to win a grand prix in a Ferrari in 18 years.

Prost led the championship for the first half of the season, but Lauda overhauled him and went into the final races ahead on finishes in point-scoring positions. Between them, they won the year's last seven races — and Lauda took the title by slimmest of margins, 72 points to 71.

The season was marked also by the usual hickering between teams, race organizers and the sport's governing body, FISA. The Tyrrell team was banned for the rest of the season for fuel and weight infringements at Detroit. All of Tyrrell's championship points were subsequently expunged from the records. The director of the Monaco Grand Prix, Jacky Ickx, was suspended for stopping that rain-drenched race just as Prost was about to lose the lead.

The Monaco race was wiped from the 1985 calendar after a flap over television rights, but many observers think that Formula One's top showcase will be reinstated before the 1985 championship gets under way at Dallas next March 24.

NHL Penguins Pin Their Hopes on Rookie Lemieux

By Kevin Dupont

New York Times Service

PITTSBURGH — The men at the bar were talking hockey in general and Mario Lemieux in particular. "Good game," said one, sitting with three friends, none of them knowing the young man four stools away. "And the Lemieux kid, made a nice pass on the assist. Ended up in a fight, too — some good punches. Yeah, really good game."

"Another light beer, please," said the young man, a blue cap on his head, a yellow sweater around his broad shoulders, a French accent in his voice.

As the fans' conversation grew louder, a stranger interrupted. Bob Perno, one of Lemieux's agents, couldn't help introducing his client, sitting down the bar with a plate of chicken wings and a hamburger. "Excuse me, but this is the guy you're talking about," said Perno. "Isn't that something?"

The man, laughing and gesturing to his friend, "You know, it's kind of embarrassing, but it's not. Hi, Mario, nice to meet you."

Smiling, the 19-year-old tipped his head slightly to the brim of his cap shielded his embarrassment. He had played his first game here only the night before, a little more than four months after the Penguins made him the first pick in the National Hockey League draft.

"It's nice to be noticed," Lemieux said afterward. "But not too much."

On the ice, Lemieux is instantly noticeable, if not by his size — 6-foot-4, 200 pounds (193 meters, 90.7 kilograms) — then by his number, 66. He chose it three years ago, intrigued at Perno's suggestion to turn Wayne Gretzky's No. 99 upside down.

Gretzky had been Lemieux's idol for a few years. Before Gretzky, it was Guy Lafleur.

In Laval, Quebec, where Lemieux played his junior hockey, boys wear the familiar *sacotte* — the teen-age wonder who last season broke virtually every scoring record in the Quebec Major Junior Hockey League with 133 goals and 282 points.

"They all want to play like Mario," said Jean Begis, his coach last year. "He's one of the best to pass the puck. All kids up here now try to make tricks like him. Every one wants to perform as well as him. But they'll find out what it takes — work and work."

"At the age of 6 I knew he'd play professional," said Lemieux's father.

"He was playing mite hockey then, with boys who were 9 and 10, and he was already the leader of the team."

"In every category, scoring and size, he was always bigger."

To watch him now, playing with a franchise still trying to find its course after 17 seasons, it is obvious that Lemieux has great talent and potential. He scored on his first NHL shot — taking the puck away from Boston's Ray Bourque, an all-star, and stuffing it behind Pete Peeters, another all-star.

Better than his shooting and skating, though, is his deft passing. Lemieux set up Pittsburgh's first goal in last week's 4-3 home-opening victory against Vancouver, feathering a perfect pass to the right post as Doug Shedden streaked down the slot. Only 18 seconds into the first period, with a near-sellout crowd of 15,741 on hand, the debut lived up to its billing. It cost the Penguins \$700,000 to sign Lemieux for two years, and it immediately looked like the best — *le mieux* — deal they ever made.

But history shows that a No. 1 draft pick won't guarantee success for the Penguins. They finished with the league's worst record last season, 16-58-6, and even with Lemieux they lost their first two games this year, both by a goal. They dropped 17 one-goal decisions last year and were blown out by four goals or more in 18 games as they missed the playoffs for the second consecutive season.

"People see a kid like Lemieux and immediately think he's Moses," said Bob Berry, the Penguin coach. "You just can't be that young first year in this league."

Top picks in the past 10 years have hardly dominated. The No. 1 choices from 1974-80 have all been traded by the teams that drafted them, averaging slightly less than four full seasons with their original clubs.

NHL teams low on the totem pole often talk about turning around a franchise with the top pick, but the last one to deliver was Denis Potvin, the No. 1 New York Islander selection in 1973.

Critics have said Lemieux is too slow and not defensive enough, which he says were the reasons he wasn't asked to play for the 1984 Canadian Olympic team. Before his first season of junior hockey, to fact, he attended an evaluation camp in Montreal and tested miserably in virtually every category.

"No mobility, had shape, it said he did everything wrong," recalled

Perno. "It said he was garbage."

Three years later, he was voted the top junior player in Canada.

The criticism, which he has heard since he started playing, rolls off Lemieux like a soft pass from his stick. "Maybe it's because I'm tall, I don't know," he said. "People

say I'm not so fast, but I know I can skate with these guys in this league. I like to play deep in the offensive zone, so I'm always one of the last ones back on defense. But that's how I score goals."

And it's scoring that will give Pittsburgh — now without Willie Stargell, without Terry Bradshaw, without Franco Harris — something to talk about.

"As Ott went, so went the Bruins," said Johnston. "As Gretzky goes, so goes Edmonton. As Lemieux goes... He's that type of player."



Mario Lemieux, left, dishing it out to Vancouver's Gary Lupul in Pittsburgh's home opener.

Hockey

NHL Standings

W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
N.Y. Islanders	2	2	1	5	34
Philadelphia	2	2	1	7	26
N.Y. Rangers	2	2	1	7	26
Pittsburgh	2	2	1	5	19
New Jersey	2	2	1	5	19

W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Hartford	4	1	1	9	34
Buffalo	3	2	0	8	27
Montreal	3	2	0	8	27
Quebec	3	2	0	8	27
Toronto	3	2	0	8	27

W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
St. Louis	3	2	0	8	27
Chicago	3	2	0	8	27
Minnesota	3	2	0	8	27
Detroit	3	2	0	8	27
Toronto	3	2	0	8	27

W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Edmonton	4	1	1	12	42
Calgary	3	2	0	8	27
Winnipeg	3	2	0	8	27
Vancouver	3	2	0	8	27
Los Angeles	3	2	0	8	27

W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Colony	4	1	1	12	42
San Jose	3	2	0	8	27
San Jose	3	2	0	8	27
San Jose	3	2	0	8	27
San Jose	3	2	0	8	27

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light wing, to Binghamton of the American Hockey League and Bron Snow, defenseman, from Binghamton to Salt Lake of the International Hockey League.

